



ALEXANDRIA:

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1860.

SECESSION.—The action of the authorities and people of South Carolina, confirmed by the Message of the Governor of that State to the Legislature, leaves us no longer room to doubt that the State of South Carolina will, in a short time, secede from the Union. One star in the hitherto glorious and united Constellation of our Country will "shoot madly from its sphere"—one stripe will be erased from that flag which has waved over us in glory and in triumph since the foundation of our present government. We do not pretend to foresee or to predict the results that may follow this memorable event. In one view of the case, leaving out, for the present, all other considerations, we have a right to speak—and that is, touching the interests of Virginia in such a contingency. By no fault of hers, with all her feelings and sympathies enlisted against Northern aggression, with all her grievances, (far exceeding in wrong and enormity those felt or even complained of in South Carolina) pressing upon her, and whilst she was ready to unite in some course of action, first through the Constitution and the Laws, designed to redress those wrongs, and to procure, if possible, such guarantees or arrangements as would render them impossible for the future, or failing in this to resort to the last alternative, a sister State, without consulting her, without regarding her interests, without caring what evils and calamities may be brought upon her by hasty disunion action, and with the taunts, sneers, and revilings of her leading presses and leading public men, determines to break up the government, to dissolve the Union, and to precipitate all, friends and foes, South as well as North, into the unseen and unknown perils of a severed Confederacy—the formation of separate independent, sovereign Republics—or it may be, into the horrors of a civil war! Of all calamities—be the last the farthest from us! Is this right? Is this just? Is this what Virginia had a right to expect? The voice of Virginia will be—No! Virginia, therefore, in this perilous extremity, assailed on the one hand by sectional and aggressive movements, and assailed on the other hand, by unfriendly, inconsiderate, and probably destructive movements, will consult now her own true interests, with a due and proper regard to the interests and feelings of others—and, as she will resist aggression or invasion of her rights, so will she not allow any other State, and least of all, after what has happened, South Carolina, to force her into any measure, to hitch her to any course, to lead her to any determination, or to drive her to any alliances or any terms, but those she herself proposes or voluntarily and heartily adopts.

THE LAW.—A writer in the Baltimore Sun says, that the Supreme Court, has, in two cases, settled what the law is:

"The case of Priggs vs. State of Pennsylvania decides all the personal liberty laws of the Northern States to be unconstitutional as far as they impede or embarrass the recapture of fugitive slaves by their owners. This decision affects chattel property. The decision in the Dred Scott case, establishes, in the plainest language, the equality of all the States, in the Territories of the Union, and sanctions the right of slaveholders to carry free property into such Territories, free from any hindrance by either Congress or the Territorial Legislatures."

The law being thus settled, let it be carried out, and enforced by the General Government; and let all the States in the Union conform to it. Let the States who will not obey and enforce the law, be those "out of the Union."

Suppose the exhortations, the advice, and the counsels of the Constitutional Union men—the Whigs—of the country, had been followed, and BELL and EVERETT elected to the posts for which they were candidates! How different would have been the situation of the country, to what it now is! The North acquiescing—the South contented—the West rejoicing. Harmony and conciliation would have been inaugurated—the constitution upheld—the laws enforced—the Union preserved. There would have been no Secession, nor thought of it, out of South Carolina—and that State would have been shamed by its sisters into quietness. Four years of such an administration! Who can calculate the good to the country, likely to result from it! Thousands upon thousands who did not vote for Bell and Everett, now wish they had done so, and elected these National Conservative men!

Americans abroad in Europe—what will they say, now, to the abolitionists, the monarchists, the contenters and despisers of republican liberty and republican government? The monarchists of Europe have always contended that a republican government could not exist long anywhere—and that in America, it would, eventually, be a failure. They always predicted the dissolution of our government. Well, what answer is to be given to them? Freemen of the United States, answer.

If our greatest men have passed from among us—spared the sad scenes of these latter days—the people yet exist! We have faith and confidence yet in the people of Virginia, at least. They, as a mass, are patriotic—they do not wish to see the Union dissolved either by Massachusetts or South Carolina. Let them hold fast to their integrity. "They save all, who save the States united," and their rights secured.

A woman was frozen to death near Pittsburgh, last Saturday night.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

The Census Bureau is in receipt of returns from all the States, South Carolina included; in a few scattered districts, however, some are withheld for correction. The returns of the Territory of New Mexico are now on their way to Washington, and those of Utah and Kansas have only in part come to hand. In all cases, one exception, and that has been passed to extend the time for taking the census. As to the present one, the returns have been rendered within a shorter period than ever before, but not in time to enable the Secretary to communicate to Congress, at the commencement of the session, the enumeration of the inhabitants and the new representative apportionment.

We mentioned a few days ago that a case on trial in the Circuit Court of Prince George's county, Md., before J. B. Hance, esq., special judge, in which the Rev. Harvey Stanley, an Episcopal clergyman, brought a bill for \$5,000 damages from Marcus Du Val, esq., for libel. The defendant conducted his own case. The case excited considerable interest, and we learn the jury has given a verdict in favor of the plaintiff.

George B. Wynnan's telegraph operator at the City Hall, in New York, died suddenly on Monday. The news was announced to his mother, who has been for a year past acting in the capacity of housekeeper to Mayor Wood. After a few moments, she remarked that she would go with the messengers to the house of her son; and turning round to go out of the room, her strength failed her and she fell to the floor lifeless.

A lady who lives near Lockport, Ill., lost her husband, two sons and a brother by the Lady Elgin disaster. Five years ago she lost three children by the cholera. Fifteen months ago she lost a daughter. Out of seven children she has one and only one child left. In penury and poverty and pining want, she lives destitute of clothing, almost, with a cheerless shelter and a heart full of grief.

The total cotton crop of North Carolina, for the last year, was one hundred and eighty-three thousand nine hundred and seven bales, valued at nine million dollars. This is more than ever before, produced in the State by twenty-five per cent. The next year's crop, ending in August, 1861, it is supposed, will reach as high as two hundred thousand bales.

A singular case, involving the right of an owner of property to occupy the sidewalk in front, is to be tried in New York. The plaintiff is the owner of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and was removed from the sidewalk by the police on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales. He therefore brings a charge of assault and battery against Superintendent Kennedy and other officials.

Miss C. Cushman, in eight weeks has realized within a few hundred of \$10,000, making her income, if measured in the same proportion, more than double that of the President of the United States. Mr. Forrest gets even a shade still better terms, and even many stock holders receive a steady yearly income higher than that of our Secretaries of State.

The trial of Francis Wilson and Gilmore Hull, for kidnapping a colored man named John Brown, taking him to Baltimore, and offering him for sale, some months ago, took place at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, last week. They were convicted, and sentenced to five years each in the prison of that county.

The Cincinnati papers note the death of Jackson Thrope, and remark that he was probably at the period of his death one of the fleetest men in the United States. He attained at one time during his life the great weight of four hundred and ten pounds, and he has not in three years past weighed less than three hundred and sixty pounds.

Since the year 1836 no less than forty-three newspapers have been started in New York city, and after a brief career have faded, some were political, some literary, and some religious. It is impossible to estimate the amount of capital which was sunk in these enterprises.

The banks of Frederick city, Md., except the Frederick Town Savings Institution, following the example of those in Baltimore, have temporarily suspended specie payment. The Bank of Gettysburg, Pa., has also suspended, but redeems its \$5 bills.

The correspondents of the New York press repeat the story of Judge Taney's resignation. It is denied by those most likely to know Judge Taney's mind, that he has an intention of resigning.

It is estimated that on the 1st of January 1861, there will be over four hundred miles of railroad in Texas, and still the work has but just fairly commenced.

The schooner Fleetwood, at New York, from Para, brings a family of fourteen anacandas, some of them larger than any heretofore seen in this country.

THE TENTH LEGION.—The Tenth Legion of Democracy, it will be seen by the foregoing, gave a majority for Bell over Breckinridge of nearly 2,500, and over Douglas of nearly 3,000. And even adding the vote of Douglas and Breckinridge together, Bell is in a minority of only 1,300 in the famed Tenth Legion. The following is the vote:

	Breck.	Douglas.	Bell.
Augusta	213	1085	234
Pendleton	400	145	91
Rocky Hill	344	63	259
Rockingham	676	1834	843
Shenandoah	1853	168	422
Hardy	335	74	863
Highland	170	255	215
Bath	165	22	220
	4182	3747	6207

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Breck.	Bell.	Douglas.
Alexandria	565	1612	151
Fairfax	655	621	21
Prince William	718	245	91
Fauquier	1027	989	39
Rappahannock	409	491	30
Culpeper	325	526	19
Orange	475	427	12
Stafford	402	404	165
King George	325	38	31
Spoetryria	516	599	257
	5543	5566	827

Lincoln received 2 votes in Alexandria city, and 12 at the county precinct, 24 votes in Fairfax, (19 of them at Fall's Church); 55 in Prince William, (all at Occoquan); 1 in Fauquier, a total of 94.

A WORD TO NEW ENGLAND.—There is one matter that seems to have been universally overlooked during the present crisis, which is really of inestimable importance. It concerns all the Northern States, but especially New England, which is interested to ten times, nay, perhaps twenty times, the extent of any other section of the Union. It is this: Immediately upon the occurrence of the Secession, every Patent Right now held will become almost, if not entirely worthless. The secession States will, of course, be freed from the restrictions which prevent the use of such inventions, and will desire to do so as manufacturers and vend and use articles at present patented by the United States, within their limits, to whatever extent they may choose.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The steamers City of Baltimore and Arabia have arrived, bringing dates to the 17th, by the latter. The Liverpool cotton market opened firm but closed very dull, at irregular prices. The sales of the week amounted to 44,000 bales, including 12,000 bales to speculators and 3,000 bales for export. All qualities have slightly declined, and lower qualities 1/4c. Middling qualities have declined 1/4c. Business was almost suspended by the advance of bank rates. The sales of Friday were 5,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters. Breadstuffs closed dull. Provisions closed dull. Consols closed at 92 1/2 @ 93 1/4 for money and account.

The steamer Leinster, which was announced to leave Galway on the 20th for Boston, will not be ready to sail at that time, and there will be no Galway boat until the steamer Prince Albert, which is announced for the 18th of December.

No news has been received of the Prince of Wales' squadron, and the steamer Himmlaya had gone in search of the Prince. Other vessels were also preparing to leave.

A report had been revived that Count Thounouel would soon quit the French foreign office.

The formation of a French reserve squadron, to be ready to spring has been positively denied.

It is said that the representatives of France and England recommended the King of Naples to abandon the coast.

Count Farini has been appointed Viceroy of Naples. A new Council has been appointed including Count Perio, and Garibaldi has been appointed General-in-Chief of the Army.

Melbourne dates to September 25 have reached England. Commercial affairs there were in a rather more favorable condition. The shipments of gold for the month to England amounted to 130,000 ounces.

A seaman on board the ship Jeremiah Thompson, at Liverpool, had been so brutally beaten by the boatswain that death ensued. The latter jumped overboard and was drowned.

A subscription has been started in England with a view of presenting Captain Wilson of the brig Minnie Schaffer, a picture as a token of appreciation of his conduct in the rescue of the passengers and crew of the steamer Connaught.

It is stated that the circumstances attending the Orange demonstrations in Canada, on the recent visit of the Prince of Wales, are to be brought before Parliament early in the year.

The drain upon the Bank of France continues to become more active, and should it continue a rise on the rate of discount by the Bank of England to 5 1/2 per cent. will be decided upon by Thursday.

The London Times has no doubt that the Allies have taken and occupied Pekin, and that they will hold possession of it the whole winter.

A correspondent of the New York Times writes from Kingston, Jan., under date of October 31st: "I regret to state that yellow fever is making havoc among the unfortunate European seamen of Her Majesty's Navy stationed at Port Royal. The ports of this island have been, for some time, free from the presence of the destroyer, and would have continued so but for the arrival of a man-of-war steamer, whose crew had been decimated by the disease."

VIRGINIA NEWS.

A party of gentlemen in Richmond have in contemplation the formation of a volunteer battalion, to be armed with double-barrel shot guns, five-shooters and bowie-knives, and to be subject to the call of the Governor whenever the rights of the State are invaded. If the plan is carried out the battalion will uniform in Richmond-made goods.

The Superintendent of the R. E. & P. Railroad Company gives notice, that the Agents of that Company are instructed not to receive any monies in payment of freights and fares but Virginia bankable funds and specie.

The Tappahannock Southerner contradicts the reported arrest of R. W. Franklin, in Caroline county, for uttering incendiary language. It says Mr. F. is a true Virginian, and that he has recently purchased a flouring mill in Caroline.

Falmouth, on Friday night, fired a salute of 33 guns to celebrate the glorious fact and give emphasis to the announcement that Virginia had gone for Bell and Everett. The Whig gain in Stafford county is almost the measure of the majority in the State.

According to the report of the Auditor, the net earnings of the Richmond and Danville Railroad for the year ending 30th of September, 1860, amounted to \$249,340. The excess of gross earnings over last year is \$6,700.

The Lynchburg Virginian of yesterday says:—"The trial of Wm. W. Hardwick was concluded yesterday evening, and the jury being unable to agree were adjourned over until this morning."

The "Planter" has been employed by the Chesapeake Steamboat Company and placed on the route to Fredericksburg in the place of the "Selden." The "Planter" made her first trip last week.

The Tappahannock (Va.) Southerner states that a citizen of King William, by the name of Mundy, "fell among thieves" in Richmond last week, and was relieved of about \$4,000.

The farm in Jefferson county, offered for sale by Mr. Isaac Dust, "for the heirs" has been sold at sixty dollars per acre to Mr. John Rose, of Loudoun county.

The farm of the late Major S. Chancellor, in Spotsylvania, containing about 1100 acres, was sold on Monday for \$12,000 cash—to Mr. N. Fitzgibbon, of Fairfax county, Va.

A grand mass meeting of all those who are in favor of the Union will be held at the castle on the second Monday in December.

Old Fred Underwood, the subject of Song, died in Lynchburg during the past week. He was upwards of a hundred years old.

WASHINGTON CITY.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes:—"How little Washington looks as if there would be a break up! There stands the Capitol, high raised on its original beautiful eminence, expanding its broad dimensions and graceful proportions to the admiring view, slowly approaching its finish, when the majestic figure of Liberty will crown its dome, and silently witnessing the expenditure of millions from a united people for the consolidation of their great political temple."

Other edifices, too, the work on all of which assumes the perpetuity of the Union, are in process of completion, among which I must mention the elegant Treasury building, the south end of which presents exquisite specimens of solid architecture. The Corinthian columns, which adorn the portico and parts of the interior, are indeed to be admired for their exceeding beauty and the unrivaled elegance of the workmanship upon them. Nor should it be forgotten that the venerable Senate Chamber has been metamorphosed into a fine court room, where the scales of justice will be held in future years.

HEAVY GOODS.—We have just received a superior lot of 2-4 and 4-4 Faded Cloths, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 6-4 heavy Linens, Bed and Servants Blankets, Ombre and Domestic. With many other goods adapted to the season.

W. W. MILLER & BRO.
500 BUSHELS WHITE AND BLUE MARYLAND POTATONS, just received, and for sale by
THOMAS PERRY,
No. 25, South Wharves.

LAGER BEER BREWERY,
JOHN KLEIN, PROPRIETOR.
Having made the most approved and modern improvements for the successful manufacture of a pure LAGER BEER, persons ordering from a man lay upon getting the best article. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Address as above.
Nov 27-1y

GILLING TREAD.—1,500 lbs. superior Irish GILLING TREAD, Nos. 35, 40, 45, and 50 of our own importation, also, Gill Corb, Ours, &c., for sale by
Nov 14

WHAT & BRO.

Movements for the Union.

The citizens of Louisville, of all parties, held a large meeting on Monday night, and passed resolutions, deploring the election of a President of the United States upon sectional issues; declaring that Kentucky has a common interest with all slaveholding States; that she don't despair of justice within the Union, as both houses of Congress are opposed to the newly elected Executive; and that Kentucky will insist upon the repeal of the Northern statutes nullifying the Fugitive Slave Law; appealing to the Southern States not to desert the common cause of the South within the Union; and, resolving that Kentucky will stand by the Union till aggression on her constitutional rights become more intolerable than revolution.

A plan for adjusting the question of State rights is gravely put forth in the Washington States by a "Citizen," whom the editor introduces as a "venerable and prominent." The proposition is that a vessel and cargo, owned in New York, be introduced into Charleston harbor, and evade the payment of duties and customs; that the United States Marshal shall then seize and attempt to confiscate both vessel and cargo; that a case be then made out for an "amiable appeal" to the Supreme Court, and that the decision be regarded as satisfactory by "all fair-minded parties." "Citizens" think that the Supreme Court would then be in a position to decide definitely upon the right of a State to set up for herself. This proposition is submitted to President Buchanan "with great deference."

There is no truth in the various rumors that Judge Wayne has made any public commitments concerning the secession movement in Georgia. All his sympathies are with the Union feeling, though he does not consider it becoming in his position, and in the excited state of feeling among his own people, to take any public part now. Every Judge on the Supreme bench is for the Union, although much pressure of sectional sentiment has been brought to bear on Judge Campbell with a view of inducing him to resign. If Alabama should proceed to the threatened extremity, he may feel himself compelled to retire.

The New York World says:—"We are in receipt of a private letter from Vermont, announcing that a movement has been made in its Legislature to repeal the Personal Liberty laws on its statute book, and that this movement will probably be successful. An argument in its favor, made before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, has been furnished us, and we give it in another column. We earnestly hope that this measure of duty and conciliation will prevail."

Senator James M. Mason, of Virginia, in a recent speech, referring to the contingency of Lincoln's election, declared that "he should take no part as a Senator to support and defend the Constitution, and the right of integrity of the State, and when they could no longer be maintained, he should render back to her the high trust reposed in him by Virginia, trusting to her wisdom and patriotism in that exigency to do the best."

The New York Journal of Commerce publishes the speech of the Hon. A. H. Stephens with the comment that if the people of the Northern States will come promptly and squarely up to the doctrine of that speech, and govern their action accordingly, the clouds which have gathered over our country so dark and portentous, may even yet disappear without an explosion. Let the experiment be tried.

On Tuesday four young men from one of the Southern cities promenaded Baltimore street, in Baltimore, wearing cockades of the Palmetto State style upon the left side of their slouched hats. They visited nearly all the principal hotels, and attracted considerable attention. In the afternoon a much larger number of persons were observed wearing upon their breasts a small Union cockade, made of red, white and blue satin ribbon, and adorned in the centre with a small gilt button.

A correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser, a large slaveholder, proclaims secession as treason, and takes quite a hopeful view of the Union for that locality.

A letter from North Carolina published in the National Intelligencer says:—"South Carolina will undoubtedly secede; but some of the upper districts, such as York, Greenville, Lancaster, Spartanburg, and perhaps others, if the issue were fairly made, would oppose it by a majority; that is, they would oppose separate State secession; but all are sure for co-operation and secession. North Carolina will stand by the Constitutional Union, I feel certain, by a large majority."

The Nashville (Tenn.) Union and American, a Breckinridge Democratic journal, warmly remonstrates against the precipitate and separate action of South Carolina or of the Gulf States in their proposed secession from the Union.

The Lynchburg Virginian boldly meets the secession issue—"So long as the bones of Washington, Jefferson, Henry, Madison, and their illustrious compatriots who cemented this Union, lie in our soil, Virginia will be true to her ancestral tradition and to their memories. She will never desert the Union with its hallowed associations, until she shall have exhausted every effort at compromise."

COTTON MANUFACTURES IN ENGLAND.—The English cotton spinners are said to have made an immense amount of money during the past year, and at the latest dates from the manufacturing districts, at the beginning of November, were still working on orders, at high prices, which called for the utmost capacity of their machinery; and were doing for new contracts 3d. to 3d. 1/2 pound average on yarns and cloths, to cover the rise in cotton. The late purchase of cotton at Liverpool had been made by speculators, and the manufacturers held a much larger stock than usual at this season, having taken advantage of the depressed state of the cotton market for some months previous, while the price in England was below that ruling in our cotton ports, and at the same time the spinners were full of money, from the great profitability of their trade. The Liverpool Times says: The cotton manufacture is becoming the greatest power in England—perhaps the world. The men engaged in it are making fortunes almost by a leap. In wealth they far exceed the old feudal aristocracy.

BOGUS FUGITIVE SLAVES.—Our State is overrun with lazy, dishonest negroes, who find the credulity of the abolitionists a good cloak for their propensities. Scarcely a week passes that we do not meet with paragraphs in our exchanges detailing the operations of some member or members of this class; and now we have a case in point quite near home. It turns out that the desperate negro burglar who has been robbing the houses of citizens and firing upon them when detected, covered up his crimes while loitering on the other side of the river in the day time, and was afforded shelter, in at least one instance, by pretending that he was a fugitive from service.—*Albany (N. Y.) Argus.*

MOVEMENTS IN THE SOUTH.

The Richmond Enquirer has instituted investigations into the armament of Virginia, and finds that the State possesses 53,000 muskets, 2,600 rifles, 2,300 sabres, and "batteries numbering 250 pieces, besides cavalry equipments and other useful articles; whereas the Enquirer figures up the cost of organizing a military force and declares that 100,000 men are ready to spring to arms at the sound of the first gun." The Enquirer, in conclusion, says: "The Governor, the Adjutant-General and the Commissioners, are bending their best energies to the arming of the State, and old Virginia is now ready for the worst if the worst should come. What we haven't got, we have the power to take from Harper's Ferry, Old Point Comfort, and Gosport Navy Yard."

The New Orleans Picayune says: "Our files show the existence of strong popular feeling of resistance to the Government when it shall pass into Republican hands. In many of the counties great accord of feeling is represented to exist. The Lone Star flag continues to be raised, and earnest appeals are made to the Governor to call an extraordinary session of the Legislature. In some cases demonstrations of a determination to act independently of any other State is manifested, though the more conservative portion of the warm State's rights men seem to prefer making common cause with other States, doing nothing rashly, but not falling behind those most earnest for the defence of Southern rights."

The Legislature of Mississippi met on Tuesday, pursuant to the call of the Governor. The two houses merely met and organized and received the Governor's Message, which is uncompromising in its tone. The members of the Legislature appear to be unanimously in favor of secession.

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The Hon. Mr. Curry, of Alabama, in a private letter gives a flat contradiction to the report that he is against secession.

Out of the one hundred and sixty-seven members of the South Carolina Legislature, there is not a single man who is known to be a co-operationist—every one is in favor of unconditional secession. It is believed that a single member avowed his sentiments to be otherwise, he would be summarily dealt with. There is little said, however, upon the great question which now agitates the nation. The people have reposed into quietude, but it is the repose of settled conviction, and calm, deliberate determination.

It is now evident that none will be sent to the South Carolina Convention unless strongly committed to secession. Financially matters are growing desperate in Charleston. A petition is circulating among the merchants, asking the banks to suspend. The banks have now sufficiently contracted to be safe themselves, and they look rather coolly on such movements. They want to go through the ordeal unscathed.

The only difference among the people of Georgia is as to the mode of resistance—all demand more than concession. The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel thus expresses the sentiment of the masses, which is the only opposition to secession: "We would like the power of this Government to give us justice, we would demand of the North absolute non-interference in our affairs, we would arm and equip ourselves, we would cultivate cordial unity and fraternity from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, we would force the North to her duty, or drive her from the benefits of the Republic, and finally, when every honorable effort should fail, we would declare Georgia an independent Government, standing alone if need be, or in union with her Southern sisters in a new Republic—or a new Government of some sort."

Mr. McGowan, a member of the House of Representatives of South Carolina, and a recognized leader in the State, said in the course of a debate in the House on the 9th instant: "We have long been satisfied as to the causes of dissolution. 'We are ourselves of the election of Lincoln, but it is not with us the only cause of complaint. We have remained in the Union for the purpose of obtaining the co-operation of our Southern sisters—to arrange the time when and the manner how, and for nothing else."

THE BREAKING UP—THE PACIFIC REPUBLIC.—The Staunton Indicator says the idea of the separation of the Pacific States from the Confederacy is one that has been entertained, but laid dormant, ever since the discovery of gold in that region. Now that the North American Republic is about to topple to its fall, the scheme of a Pacific Republic springs into vigorous existence, with a certainty of its formation in the event of the secession of the Cotton States. Hon. M. A. Otero, delegate from New Mexico, has already written to his people advising them to unite their destiny with the Pacific States in the event of a dissolution of the Union. Certainly, that would be the most natural alliance New Mexico should make, unless Texas should resume her position among the Republics of the Continent, and embracing Chihuahua, Tamaulipas, Durango, and several other of the Mexican States, and Arizona and New Mexico, from a Confederacy of vast Territorial limits, as well as immense mineral wealth and agricultural capabilities. The first announcement of actual secession will cause to spring into existence innumerable schemes for petty Republics, for the bond that binds these States together once broken, every section will feel free to act for itself, the consequence of which will be a Northern Republic, two Southern Republics, a Middle Republic, a Western Republic, and a Pacific Republic.

THE STORM ON LAKE ERIE.—The storm of Saturday and Sunday last was one of the most severe that has been experienced for many years. The reports in the Northern papers include disasters to over fifty vessels, some being totally lost, others driven ashore, and others yet only partially damaged. The loss of life already known is also serious. Two propellers, with numerous crews, were wrecked and all on board lost. The weather was intensely cold with a blinding snow-storm, and many of the saved from the wrecked vessels were badly frozen. A large fleet of vessels were still to be heard from.

CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!
The Camilla, the Arab, the Garibaldi, The Romeo, the Zouave, the Albanais, The English, the English Sack, the French Sack, With many other new and beautiful styles in Rept. Treco and French Beaver CLOTH, in prices from \$3.50 to \$25, to which we ask the attention of the ladies.
TAYLOR & HUTCHISON,
Washington, Nov 24

\$25 REWARD.—Strayed or stolen on the night of the 28th inst, a bright bay HORSE, five years old, about fifteen and a half hands high, he has a scar upon his back produced by the saddle, one white fin foot. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me or for any information so that I get him.
W. R. MILLAN,
Oct 17-20tf

DRUGS FOR THE SEASON.—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Stabler's Cherry Expecterant, Stryker's Cherry Pectoral, from a Confaracy of Wild Cherry, Brown's Bronchial Lozenges, newell's Universal Cough Syrup, and Telt Andyne, on hand, and for sale by
J. W. BOWLING,
Nov 24 62, cor. of Fairfax and Prince-st.

CHEESE.—25 boxes prime Outing Cheese, now landing and for sale by
F. A. REED & CO.,
No. 6 South Wharves.

REWARD.—Strayed